TEST REPORT

DT&C Co., Ltd.
42, Yurim-ro, 154Beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 17042
Tel : 031-321-2664, Fax : 031-321-1664

1. Report No : DRRFCC1805-0059
2. Customer
   - Name : Kyocera Corporation
   - Address : Yokohama Office 2-1-1 Kagahara, Tsuzuki-ku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan
3. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant
4. Product Name / Model Name : Tablet / KC-T301DT

   FCCID : JOYCA02
5. Test Method Used : IEEE 1528-2013 , FCC SAR KDB Publications (Details in test report)

   Test Specification : CFR §2.1093
6. Date of Test : 2018-05-16
7. Testing Environment : Refer to attached test report
8. Test Result : Refer to attached test report.

Affirmation	Tested by Name : HoSik Sim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : HakMin Kim (Signature)

The test results presented in this test report are limited only to the sample supplied by applicant and the use of this test report is inhibited other than its purpose. This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of DT&C Co., Ltd.

2018 .05 .30 .

DT&C Co., Ltd.

If this report is required to confirmation of authenticity, please contact to report@dtnc.net

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRRFCC1805-0059	May. 30, 2018	Initial issue

Table of Contents

1.DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE **4**
1.1 Guidance Applied 5
1.2 Device Overview 5
1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications 5
1.4 DUT Antenna Locations 6
1.5 SAR Test Configurations and Exclusions 7
1.6 Power Reduction for SAR 8
1.7 Device Serial Numbers 8
2. INTROCUCTION **9**
3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT **10**
3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP 10
3.2 EX3DV4 Probe Specification 11
3.3 Probe Calibration Process 12
3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration 12
3.4 Data Extrapolation 13
3.5 ELI PHANTOM 14
3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters 14
3.7 Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization 15
3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT 16
4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS **17**
5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE **18**
5.1 Measurement Procedure 18
6. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS **20**
6.1 Device Holder 20
6.2 SAR Testing for Tablet per KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02 20
7. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS **21**
8. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES **22**
8.1 Measured and Reported SAR 22
8.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters 22
8.2.1 General Device Setup 22
8.2.2 Initial Test Position Procedure 22
8.2.3 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements 22
8.2.4 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection 23
8.2.5 Initial Test Configuration Procedure 23
8.2.6 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures 23
9. RF CONDUCTED POWERS **24**
9.1 WLAN Conducted Powers 24
9.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers 25
10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION **26**
10.1 Tissue Verification 26
10.2 Test System Verification 26
11. SAR TEST RESULTS **27**
11.1 Standalone Body SAR Results 27
11.2 SAR Test Notes 28
12. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES **29**
13. CONCLUSION **30**
14. REFERENCES **31**
Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data **33**
Attachment 2. – Dipole Calibration Data **72**
Attachment 3. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION **81**

1.DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

General Information

EUT type	Tablet			
FCC ID	JOYCA02			
Equipment model name	KC-T301DT			
Equipment add model name	N/A			
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype			
Mode(s) of Operation	2.4 G W-LAN (802.11b/g/n HT20), Bluetooth			
TX Frequency Range	**Band**	**Mode**	**Bandwidth**	**Frequency**
	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	Bluetooth	-	-	2402 ~ 2480 MHz
RX Frequency Range	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	Bluetooth	-	-	2402 ~ 2480 MHz
Equipment Class	**Band**		**Reported SAR** **1g SAR (W/kg)** **Body**	
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN		0.91	
DSS	Bluetooth		0.67	
FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS) Digital Transmission System(DTS)			
Date(s) of Tests	2018-05-16~ 2018-05-16			
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna			
Functions	● BT(2.4GHz) / W-LAN(2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n(HT20)) supported. ● No simultaneous transmission between BT & 2.4GHz WLAN			

1.1 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (802.11 Wi-Fi SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

1.2 Device Overview

Equipment Class	Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	Data	2402 ~ 2480 MHz

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06

(A) 2.4G WLAN

Band & Mode		Modulated Average[dBm]
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz) Ch. 1, 11	Maximum	11.0
	Nominal	9.0
	Minimum	4.0
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz) Ch. 2 ~ 10	Maximum	14.0
	Nominal	12.0
	Minimum	7.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz) Ch. 1, 11	Maximum	11.0
	Nominal	9.0
	Minimum	4.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz) Ch. 2 ~ 10	Maximum	13.0
	Nominal	11.0
	Minimum	6.0
IEEE 802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Ch. 1, 11	Maximum	11.0
	Nominal	9.0
	Minimum	4.0
IEEE 802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Ch. 2 ~ 10	Maximum	13.0
	Nominal	11.0
	Minimum	6.0

(B) BT

Band & Mode		Modulated Average[dBm]
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	11.3
	Nominal	9.3
	Minimum	3.5
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	11.3
	Nominal	9.3
	Minimum	3.5
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	11.3
	Nominal	9.3
	Minimum	3.5
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	2.5
	Nominal	0.5
	Minimum	-5.0

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

A diagram showing the location of the device of the device antenna can be found in JOYCA02_Antenna Location.pdf.

1.5 SAR Test Configurations and Exclusions

(A) BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, **the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm** is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Band	Mode	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Required SAR
DSS	Bluetooth	[(13/5)* √2.480]	4.2	3.0	O
	Bluetooth LE	[(2/5)* √2.480]	0.6	3.0	X

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

(B) SAR Exclusion Positions

(Top Side Position)

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Band	Mode	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Determine of Body SAR
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	[(25/8.3)* √2.462]	4.7	3.0	O
DSS	Bluetooth	[(13/8.3)* √2.480]	2.5	3.0	X

(Bottom Side Position)

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances > 50 mm is defined by the following equation:
(The SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in KDB 447498 AppendixB)

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):[32]

1) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·($f_{(MHz)}$/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

2) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Band	Mode	Equation	Calculated Threshold Power [mW]	Maximum Allowed Power [mW]	Determine of Body SAR
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	[(96)+(165.7-50)*10]	1253	25	X
DSS	Bluetooth	[(96)+(165.7-50)*10]	1253	13	X

(Right Side Position)
Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances > 50 mm is defined by the following equation:
(The SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in KDB 447498 Appendix b)

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):[32]
1) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·($f_{(MHz)}$/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
2) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Band	Mode	Equation	Calculated Threshold Power [mW]	Maximum Allowed Power [mW]	Determine of Body SAR
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	[(96)+(157.4-50)*10]	1170	25	X
DSS	Bluetooth	[(96)+(157.4-50)*10]	1170	13	X

(Left Side Position)
Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances > 50 mm is defined by the following equation:
(The SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in KDB 447498 Appendix b)

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):[32]
1) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·($f_{(MHz)}$/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
2) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Band	Mode	Equation	Calculated Threshold Power [mW]	Maximum Allowed Power [mW]	Determine of Body SAR
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	[(96)+(95.6-50)*10]	552	25	X
DSS	Bluetooth	[(96)+(95.6-50)*10]	552	13	X

Table 1.5Determined EUT sides for SAR Testing

Mode	EUT Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
2.4 GHz W-LAN (802.11b)	O	X	X	O	X	X
Bluetooth	X	X	X	O	X	X

Note: Per FCC KDB 616217 D04v01r01, particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for SAR based on the SAR exclusion threshold in KDB 447498 D01v06.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Body Serial Number
2.4 GHz WLAN	FCC #1
Bluetooth	FCC #1

2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU)absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{\rho dv}\right)$$

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma \cdot E^2}{\rho}$$

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5,A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robotis connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

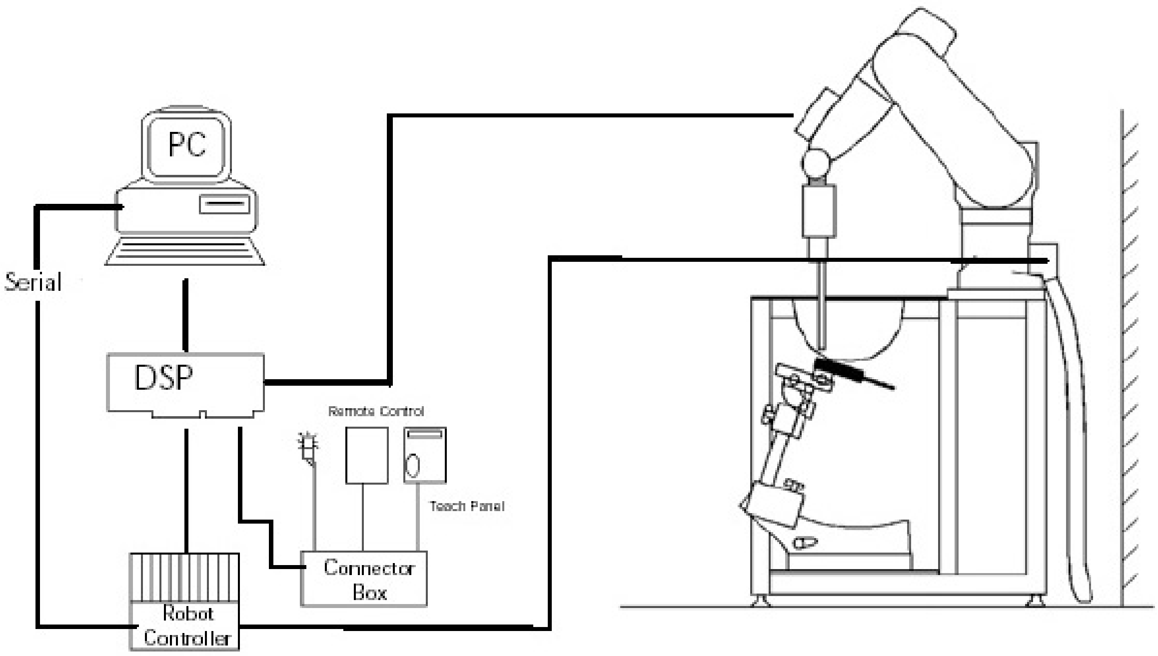


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

3.2 EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Dynamic	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g
Range	Linearity : ±0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length : 337 mm
Tip length	20 mm
Body diameter	12 mm
Tip diameter	2.5 mm
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	1.0 mm
Application	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones

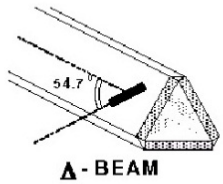


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration(see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium, correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent the remits or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot \sigma}{\rho}$$

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

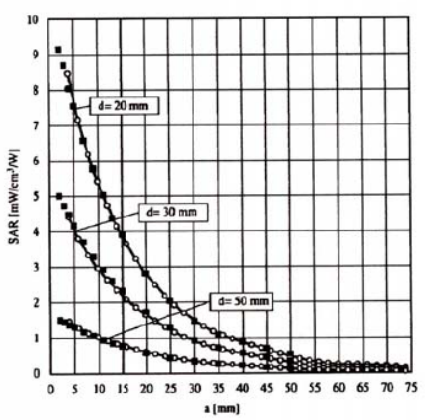


Figure 3.4E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

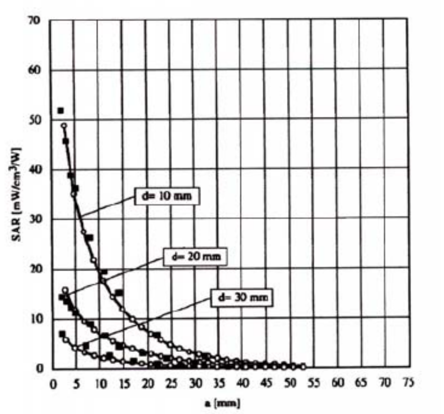


Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

3.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.5 ELI PHANTOM

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 3.6)

Figure 3.6 ELI Phantom

ELI Phantom Specification:

Construction	ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure. ELI V5.0, released in August 2014, has the same shell geometry as ELI4 but offers increased long term stability. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI Phantoms, the Mounting Device (Body-Worn) enables testing of tansmitter devices according to IEC 62209-2 specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at flat phantom section.

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power),the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.7 Mounting Device

3.7 Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

The muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.

Figure 3.8 Simulated Tissue

Table3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	**Frequency (MHz)**
	2450
Tissue Type	**Body**
Water	73.40
Salt (NaCl)	0.060
Sugar	-
HEC	-
Bactericide	-
Triton X-100	-
DGBE	26.54
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-
Target for Dielectric Constant	52.7
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	1.95

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride
Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity
HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]
Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal. Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SCHMID	TX90XL	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SCHMID	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	D21142605A
☒	IntelCorei7-3770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Device Holder	SCHMID	Holder	N/A	N/A	SD000H01HA
☒	2mm Oval Phantom ELI5	SCHMID	QDIVA001BB	N/A	N/A	1223
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE4V1	2017-07-24	2018-07-24	1335
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	EX3DV4	2017-07-26	2018-07-26	3930
☒	2450MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2017-09-19	2019-09-19	726
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2018-02-02	2019-02-02	MY46111534
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2017-09-05	2018-09-05	US41461520
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2017-09-06	2018-09-06	1020
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	GB37170413
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	2702A65976
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	US37294267
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	772D	2017-07-13	2018-07-13	2889A01064
☒	Low Pass Filter 3.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2017-09-05	2018-09-05	N/A
☒	Attenuators(3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	MY39260700
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2017-12-27	2018-12-27	BP4387
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2017-11-21	2018-11-21	1092

NOTE: The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&Cbefore each test. The muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the muscle-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:

Positioner

Robot	StäubliUnimation Corp. Robot Model:TX90L
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 3930
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

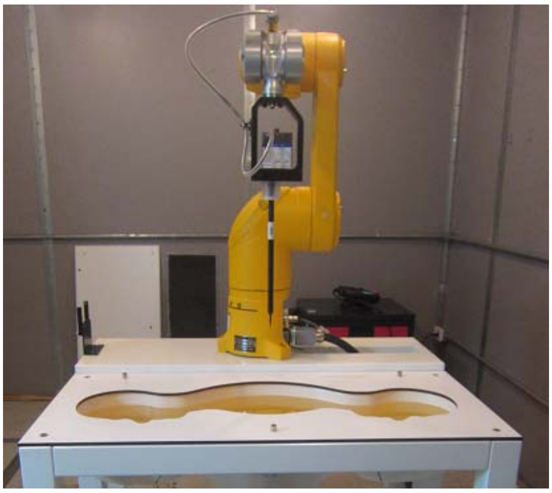


Figure 4.1 DASY5 Test System

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5.1) and IEEE1528-2013.

2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

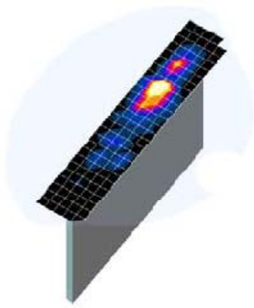


Figure 5.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5.1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 5.1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>≤ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 mm ± 1 mm</td><td>$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ $1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

6. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

6.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02.

6.2 SAR Testing for Tablet per KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02

Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom. The SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 D01v06 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned against the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

7. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment:

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 8.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).

8. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

8.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

8.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227D01v02r02 for more details.

8.2.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

8.2.2 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all position in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test position are measured.

8.2.3 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

8.2.4 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11g or 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11g then 802.11n is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power ware the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

8.2.5 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4 GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. The channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required.
Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured.

8.2.6 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations, in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure, when applicable. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR testing for the subsequent test configurations is required.

9. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 WLAN Conducted Powers

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)
			Data Rate (Mbps)
			1
802.11b	2412	1	10.14
	2437	6	13.31
	2462	11	10.26

Table 9.1.1 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)
			Data Rate (Mbps)
			6
802.11g	2412	1	10.48
	2437	6	12.08
	2462	11	10.18

Table 9.1.2 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)
			Data Rate (Mbps)
			MCS0
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	10.43
	2437	6	12.05
	2462	11	10.16

Table 9.1.3 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 and October 2012 / April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, duo to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- Output Power and SAR is not required for 802.11 g/n HT20 channels when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

The average output powers of this device were tested by below configuration.

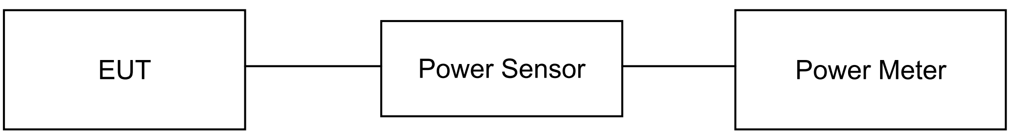


Figure 9.1.1 Power Measurement Setup

9.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	7.58	5.73	4.98	3.15	4.99	3.16
Mid	2441	7.26	5.32	5.72	3.73	5.73	3.74
High	2480	8.86	7.69	6.62	4.59	6.63	4.60

Table 9.2.1 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (LE)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	-2.11	0.62
Mid	2440	-0.93	0.81
High	2480	-0.44	0.90

Table 9.2.2 Bluetooth LE Frame Average RF Power

- **Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures**

1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)
 1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.
 When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
 2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 9.2.1.
 3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.
 4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

2. Bluetooth (LE)
 1) Enter LE mode in EUT and operate it.
 When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
 2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 9.2.1.
 3) The average conducted output powers of LE and each frequency can measurement according to setting program in EUT.
 4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

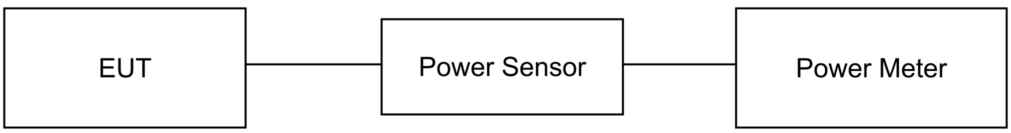


Figure 9.2.1 Average Power Measurement Setup

The average conducted output powers of Bluetooth were measured using above test setup and a wideband gated RF power meter when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power level.

10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, εr	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, εr	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
May. 16. 2018	2450 Body	20.1	20.7	2402.0	52.764	1.904	51.224	1.929	-2.92	1.31
				2412.0	52.751	1.914	51.188	1.941	-2.96	1.41
				2437.0	52.717	1.938	51.106	1.970	-3.06	1.65
				2441.0	52.712	1.941	51.090	1.975	-3.08	1.75
				2450.0	52.700	1.950	51.060	1.985	-3.11	1.79
				2462.0	52.685	1.967	51.023	1.998	-3.15	1.58
				2480.0	52.662	1.993	50.948	2.017	-3.25	1.20

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

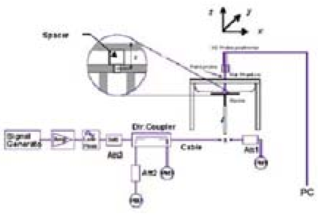
10.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the± 10 % of the specifications at 2450 MHzand 5GHzby using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 10.2.1 System Verification Results (1g)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
D	2450	D2450V2, SN: 726	May. 16. 2018	Body	20.1	20.7	3930	100	50.3	5.32	53.20	5.77

Note1 : System Verification was measured with input 100 mW and normalized to 1W.
Note2: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.



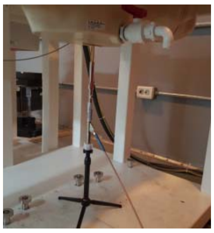


Figure 10.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

11. SAR TEST RESULTS

11.1 Standalone Body SAR Results

Table 11.1.1 DTS Body SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2437	6	802.11b	14.0	13.31	-0.070	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.146	1	99.2	0.151	1.172	1.008	0.178	
2437	6	802.11b	14.0	13.31	0.040	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.750	1	99.2	0.774	1.172	1.008	**0.914**	A1
2462	11	802.11b	11.0	10.26	0.070	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.337	1	99.2	0.337	1.186	1.008	0.403	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	14.0	0.914	2437	802.11g	OFDM	13.0	0.794	**0.726**	X
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	14.0	0.914	2437	802.11n HT20	OFDM	13.0	0.794	**0.726**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Table 11.1.2 Bluetooth Body SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle (%)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
2480.0	78	Bluetooth	11.3	8.86	-0.010	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	76.8	0.291	1.567	1.302	**0.665**	A2
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram						

11.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

WLAN Notes:

1. The initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required duo to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
3. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg or all test channels were measured.
4. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor to determine compliance.

12. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

2450 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Probe modulation response	± 2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.4 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.14 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions– Noise	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions– Reflections	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
SAR Scaling	± 2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.2 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.0 %	10
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 3.8	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.8 %	10
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.1 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.0	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std 1528

13. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s)tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

14. REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.

[3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.

[4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.

[5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 39 –Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003,Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.

[6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.

[8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. -124.

[9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[10] Schmid& Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

[11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct.1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[13] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bio electro magnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[17] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[18] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic FieldsHigh-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

[19] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hoschschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

[20] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.

[21] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 5, March 2015.

[22] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2009

[23] FCC SAR Test Procedures for 2G-3G Devices, Mobile Hotspot and UMPC Devices KDB Publications 941225,D01-D07

[24] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227 D01v02

[25] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publications 648474D02-D04

[26] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Net book and Tablet Computers, FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04

[27] FCC SAR Measurement and Reporting Requirements for 100MHz – 6 GHz, KDB Publications 865664 D01-D02

[28] FCC General RF Exposure Guidance and SAR Procedures for Dongles, KDB Publication 447498, D01-D02

[29] 615223 D01 802 16e WI-Max SAR Guidance v01, Nov. 13, 2009

[30] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de September de 2009.

[31] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz), Mar. 2010.

Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3930_Jul17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Calibration procedure(s): A CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: July 26, 2017

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	[signature]

Issued: July 26, 2017

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, ", "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3930

Manufactured: July 24, 2013
Calibrated: July 26, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	0.41	0.48	0.41	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	102.3	100.5	102.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	156.8	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		166.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		161.8	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 ms.V^{-2}	T2 ms.V^{-1}	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
X	42.59	309.7	34.17	18.79	0.314	5.099	0.610	0.364	1.003
Y	37.98	282.6	35.37	16.16	0.628	5.077	0.521	0.401	1.005
Z	42.19	308.3	34.31	21.95	0.506	5.100	1.499	0.287	1.006

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
2450	39.2	1.80	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.37	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.38	0.92	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

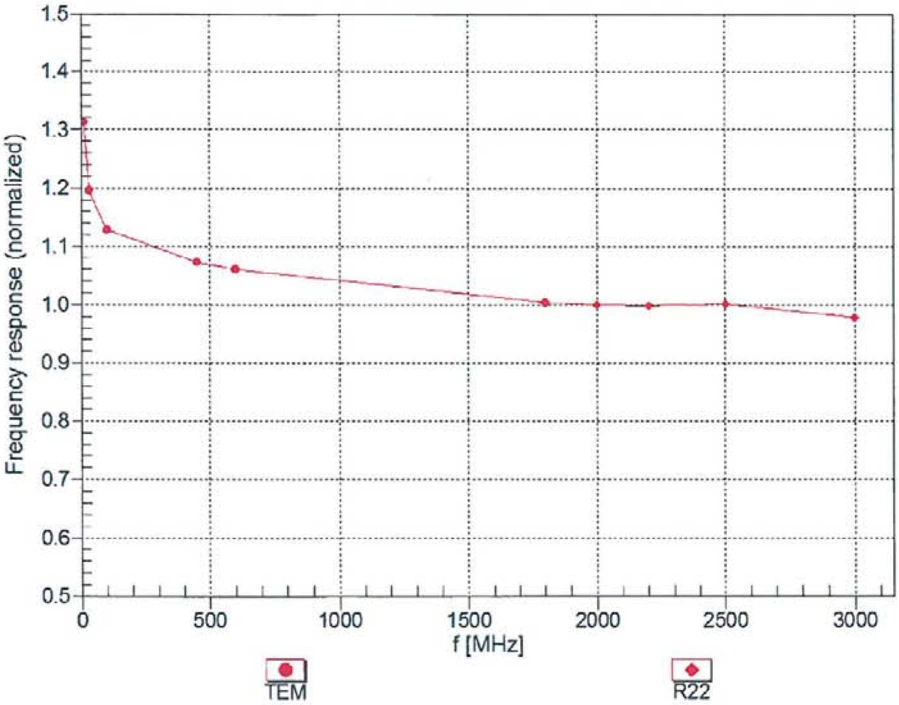
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
2450	52.7	1.95	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.35	0.95	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.35	0.95	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

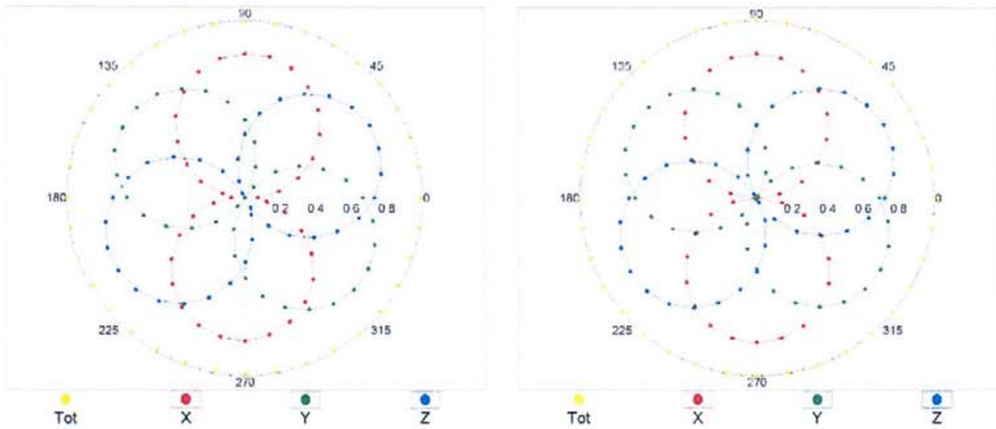


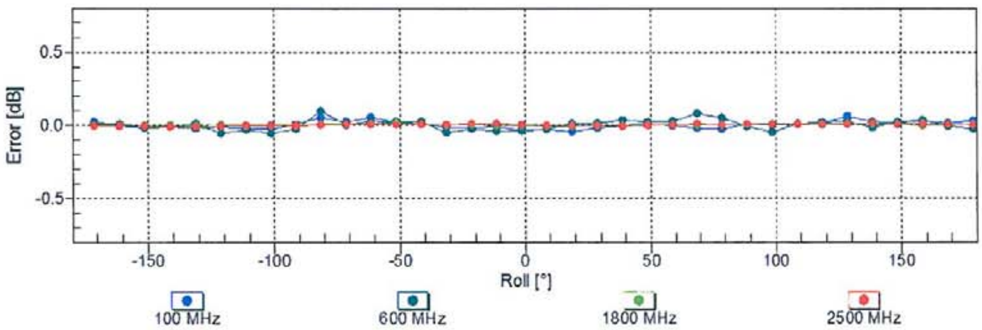
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

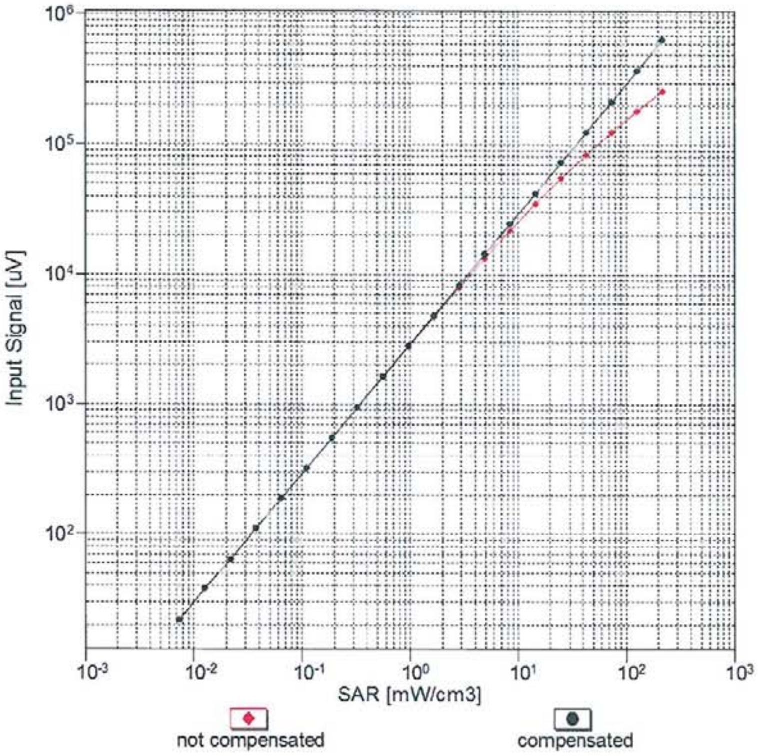


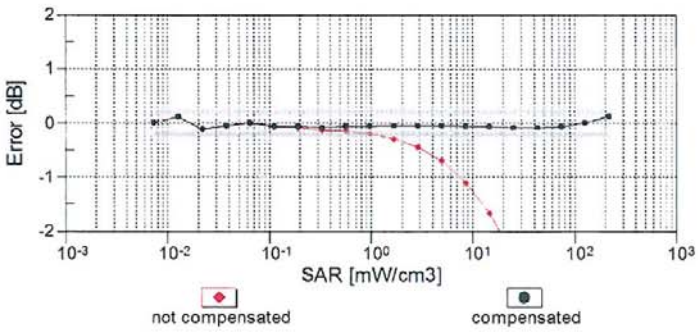


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

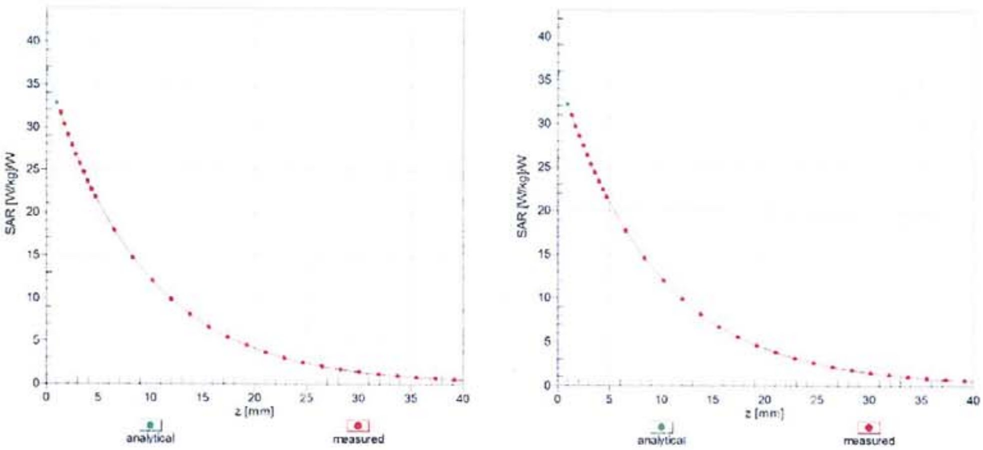
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)





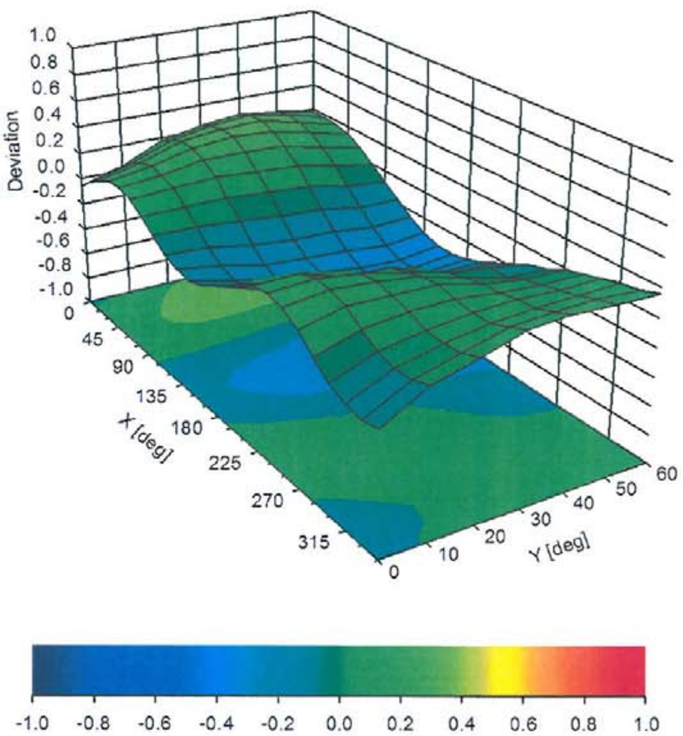
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	118.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max Unc^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	156.8	± 3.3 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		166.7	
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		161.8	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	33.98	95.02	20.39	10.00	20.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	12.31	85.76	18.73		20.0	
		Z	36.97	97.49	21.78		20.0	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	1.32	72.73	18.36	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.95	66.04	14.44		150.0	
		Z	1.05	67.88	15.60		150.0	
10012-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	1.27	66.02	16.87	0.41	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.19	63.75	15.02		150.0	
		Z	1.24	64.77	15.76		150.0	
10013-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	4.89	67.27	17.48	1.46	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.81	66.88	17.12		150.0	
		Z	4.88	67.08	17.28		150.0	
10021-DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	100.00	118.50	29.46	9.39	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	120.04	30.47		50.0	
		Z	100.00	119.12	30.12		50.0	
10023-DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	100.00	117.91	29.22	9.57	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	119.43	30.24		50.0	
		Z	100.00	118.72	29.96		50.0	
10024-DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	100.00	118.87	28.78	6.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	119.40	29.15		60.0	
		Z	100.00	117.69	28.60		60.0	
10025-DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	X	6.09	83.18	33.46	12.57	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.16	69.03	25.44		50.0	
		Z	7.41	87.92	35.28		50.0	
10026-DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	X	16.43	108.30	39.06	9.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	8.80	90.83	32.45		60.0	
		Z	17.86	108.64	38.77		60.0	
10027-DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	100.00	121.78	29.37	4.80	80.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	120.90	29.04		80.0	
		Z	100.00	118.68	28.36		80.0	
10028-DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	100.00	126.85	30.88	3.55	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	123.74	29.56		100.0	
		Z	100.00	121.16	28.77		100.0	
10029-DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	8.49	91.15	31.68	7.80	80.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.92	81.55	27.56		80.0	
		Z	9.27	91.80	31.56		80.0	
10030-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	X	100.00	118.04	27.99	5.30	70.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	117.70	27.90		70.0	
		Z	100.00	116.25	27.53		70.0	
10031-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	X	100.00	135.43	32.90	1.88	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	124.47	28.40		100.0	
		Z	100.00	123.75	28.45		100.0	

EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 26, 2017

10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	100.00	158.27	40.81	1.17	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	132.40	30.62		100.0	
		Z	100.00	133.39	31.35		100.0	
10033-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	X	100.00	130.12	35.27	5.30	70.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	47.92	115.56	31.04		70.0	
		Z	100.00	127.31	34.17		70.0	
10034-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	X	100.00	127.72	32.57	1.88	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.40	84.00	20.03		100.0	
		Z	26.50	106.08	26.87		100.0	
10035-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	X	98.14	127.45	32.05	1.17	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.68	75.86	16.83		100.0	
		Z	6.47	87.81	21.42		100.0	
10036-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	X	100.00	130.64	35.51	5.30	70.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	127.36	33.94		70.0	
		Z	100.00	127.74	34.37		70.0	
10037-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	X	100.00	127.73	32.53	1.88	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.58	81.94	19.33		100.0	
		Z	19.79	102.15	25.82		100.0	
10038-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	X	100.00	128.63	32.52	1.17	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.70	76.24	17.10		100.0	
		Z	6.68	88.65	21.82		100.0	
10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	6.20	89.91	22.06	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.39	69.12	13.61		150.0	
		Z	1.97	73.64	16.08		150.0	
10042-CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	X	100.00	114.51	26.96	7.78	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	115.91	27.79		50.0	
		Z	100.00	114.70	27.39		50.0	
10044-CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	X	0.00	104.05	0.58	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.01	90.05	0.67		150.0	
		Z	0.00	93.86	0.01		150.0	
10048-CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	X	100.00	118.84	30.69	13.80	25.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	118.92	31.37		25.0	
		Z	100.00	121.71	32.37		25.0	
10049-CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	X	100.00	116.35	28.73	10.79	40.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	118.18	29.97		40.0	
		Z	100.00	118.06	29.88		40.0	
10056-CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	X	100.00	126.32	34.62	9.03	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	125.02	34.10		50.0	
		Z	100.00	125.44	34.44		50.0	
10058-DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	6.05	83.52	27.88	6.55	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.69	76.91	24.81		100.0	
		Z	6.52	83.98	27.72		100.0	
10059-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	X	1.39	68.10	18.00	0.61	110.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.25	64.97	15.72		110.0	
		Z	1.34	66.55	16.72		110.0	
10060-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	X	100.00	145.37	39.14	1.30	110.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	14.08	108.54	29.23		110.0	
		Z	100.00	138.14	36.18		110.0	

EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 26, 2017

10061-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	X	25.81	121.10	35.51	2.04	110.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.44	82.74	23.20		110.0	
		Z	9.74	100.38	29.02		110.0	
10062-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	4.68	67.22	16.86	0.49	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.58	66.75	16.46		100.0	
		Z	4.65	66.95	16.61		100.0	
10063-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	X	4.70	67.34	16.99	0.72	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.60	66.87	16.58		100.0	
		Z	4.68	67.08	16.74		100.0	
10064-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	X	4.97	67.56	17.19	0.86	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.86	67.09	16.80		100.0	
		Z	4.95	67.31	16.96		100.0	
10065-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	X	4.85	67.50	17.34	1.21	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.74	67.00	16.91		100.0	
		Z	4.84	67.27	17.11		100.0	
10066-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	X	4.87	67.54	17.52	1.46	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.77	67.05	17.10		100.0	
		Z	4.87	67.32	17.30		100.0	
10067-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	X	5.17	67.72	17.97	2.04	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.07	67.34	17.60		100.0	
		Z	5.17	67.57	17.79		100.0	
10068-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	X	5.21	67.74	18.19	2.55	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.11	67.31	17.81		100.0	
		Z	5.22	67.61	18.02		100.0	
10069-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	X	5.29	67.72	18.37	2.67	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.19	67.34	17.99		100.0	
		Z	5.30	67.62	18.21		100.0	
10071-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	X	4.99	67.37	17.81	1.99	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.92	67.00	17.45		100.0	
		Z	5.00	67.22	17.62		100.0	
10072-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	X	4.98	67.76	18.08	2.30	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.90	67.32	17.68		100.0	
		Z	4.99	67.61	17.89		100.0	
10073-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	X	5.06	67.98	18.45	2.83	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.98	67.55	18.06		100.0	
		Z	5.08	67.86	18.29		100.0	
10074-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	X	5.05	67.92	18.63	3.30	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.99	67.53	18.25		100.0	
		Z	5.09	67.84	18.48		100.0	
10075-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	X	5.09	68.03	18.96	3.82	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.03	67.61	18.55		90.0	
		Z	5.14	68.00	18.83		90.0	
10076-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	X	5.11	67.82	19.08	4.15	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.07	67.47	18.71		90.0	
		Z	5.17	67.83	18.99		90.0	
10077-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	X	5.14	67.90	19.19	4.30	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.10	67.57	18.83		90.0	
		Z	5.20	67.92	19.09		90.0	

EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 26, 2017

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	1.47	74.80	16.59	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.71	64.40	10.98		150.0	
		Z	0.85	66.68	12.68		150.0	
10082-CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	X	0.84	60.00	4.97	4.77	80.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.83	60.00	5.19		80.0	
		Z	0.96	60.05	5.34		80.0	
10090-DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	X	100.00	118.89	28.81	6.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	119.41	29.18		60.0	
		Z	100.00	117.72	28.64		60.0	
10097-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	X	2.10	70.90	17.44	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.77	67.39	15.22		150.0	
		Z	1.86	68.35	15.93		150.0	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	2.06	70.89	17.44	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.73	67.32	15.18		150.0	
		Z	1.82	68.30	15.90		150.0	
10099-DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	X	16.64	108.59	39.15	9.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	8.86	90.97	32.50		60.0	
		Z	18.05	108.86	38.84		60.0	
10100-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	3.43	72.59	17.97	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.93	69.49	16.35		150.0	
		Z	3.12	70.62	16.88		150.0	
10101-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.32	68.53	16.59	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.12	67.11	15.68		150.0	
		Z	3.21	67.66	15.99		150.0	
10102-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.41	68.45	16.65	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.23	67.14	15.80		150.0	
		Z	3.31	67.64	16.08		150.0	
10103-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.48	81.63	23.12	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.79	77.32	21.30		65.0	
		Z	8.35	80.51	22.48		65.0	
10104-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.32	77.12	22.10	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.47	74.49	20.81		65.0	
		Z	7.50	76.91	21.82		65.0	
10105-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	6.60	74.99	21.49	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.13	73.28	20.58		65.0	
		Z	6.95	75.36	21.46		65.0	
10108-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.97	71.84	17.84	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.54	68.77	16.15		150.0	
		Z	2.71	69.84	16.70		150.0	
10109-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.98	68.61	16.61	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.76	66.99	15.53		150.0	
		Z	2.86	67.57	15.90		150.0	
10110-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.44	71.26	17.61	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.04	67.88	15.62		150.0	
		Z	2.19	69.00	16.29		150.0	
10111-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.81	70.37	17.31	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.49	68.01	15.76		150.0	
		Z	2.61	68.69	16.27		150.0	

EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 26, 2017

10112-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.10	68.56	16.63	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.89	67.08	15.63		150.0	
		Z	2.99	67.59	15.96		150.0	
10113-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.96	70.43	17.38	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.64	68.23	15.92		150.0	
		Z	2.76	68.84	16.40		150.0	
10114-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	5.10	67.56	16.67	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.00	67.06	16.33		150.0	
		Z	5.06	67.28	16.42		150.0	
10115-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	X	5.35	67.59	16.69	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.25	67.14	16.38		150.0	
		Z	5.32	67.33	16.46		150.0	
10116-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	X	5.19	67.74	16.69	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.09	67.25	16.36		150.0	
		Z	5.15	67.45	16.44		150.0	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	5.07	67.43	16.63	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.99	67.01	16.32		150.0	
		Z	5.03	67.16	16.38		150.0	
10118-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	X	5.43	67.76	16.78	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.32	67.31	16.47		150.0	
		Z	5.39	67.50	16.55		150.0	
10119-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	X	5.17	67.69	16.68	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.08	67.23	16.36		150.0	
		Z	5.13	67.40	16.43		150.0	
10140-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.45	68.45	16.56	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.25	67.15	15.72		150.0	
		Z	3.34	67.65	16.00		150.0	
10141-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.57	68.54	16.72	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.38	67.32	15.92		150.0	
		Z	3.47	67.77	16.17		150.0	
10142-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.30	72.11	17.60	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.80	67.79	15.04		150.0	
		Z	1.97	69.14	15.94		150.0	
10143-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.87	72.31	17.44	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.30	68.51	15.11		150.0	
		Z	2.49	69.65	15.97		150.0	
10144-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.38	68.49	15.12	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.02	65.87	13.27		150.0	
		Z	2.19	66.86	14.10		150.0	
10145-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	X	1.44	68.19	13.11	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.93	62.67	9.45		150.0	
		Z	1.13	64.81	11.22		150.0	
10146-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	1.65	65.01	10.48	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.27	62.22	8.43		150.0	
		Z	1.79	65.38	10.60		150.0	
10147-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	1.96	66.95	11.55	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.37	62.92	8.91		150.0	
		Z	2.12	67.23	11.60		150.0	

10149-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.99	68.69	16.66	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.77	67.06	15.58		150.0	
		Z	2.87	67.64	15.95		150.0	
10150-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.11	68.63	16.68	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.90	67.14	15.67		150.0	
		Z	2.99	67.65	16.00		150.0	
10151-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.17	86.64	25.07	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.45	80.64	22.65		65.0	
		Z	9.66	84.69	24.12		65.0	
10152-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	6.99	77.66	22.02	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.03	74.58	20.48		65.0	
		Z	7.14	77.28	21.65		65.0	
10153-CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	7.50	78.88	22.89	3.98	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.49	75.82	21.38		65.0	
		Z	7.64	78.46	22.50		65.0	
10154-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.51	71.85	17.95	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.08	68.26	15.86		150.0	
		Z	2.24	69.43	16.55		150.0	
10155-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.82	70.39	17.33	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.49	68.04	15.78		150.0	
		Z	2.61	68.71	16.29		150.0	
10156-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.23	73.00	17.70	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.62	67.61	14.59		150.0	
		Z	1.83	69.27	15.71		150.0	
10157-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.33	69.89	15.51	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.83	66.15	13.07		150.0	
		Z	2.04	67.51	14.15		150.0	
10158-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.97	70.52	17.44	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.64	68.31	15.98		150.0	
		Z	2.77	68.92	16.45		150.0	
10159-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.49	70.59	15.88	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.92	66.54	13.31		150.0	
		Z	2.15	68.02	14.44		150.0	
10160-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.90	70.43	17.37	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.59	68.16	15.99		150.0	
		Z	2.70	68.88	16.41		150.0	
10161-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.02	68.67	16.64	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.79	67.10	15.56		150.0	
		Z	2.89	67.63	15.93		150.0	
10162-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.13	68.82	16.75	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.90	67.31	15.71		150.0	
		Z	3.00	67.80	16.05		150.0	
10166-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	X	3.47	69.86	19.28	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.31	68.79	18.69		150.0	
		Z	3.64	70.40	19.47		150.0	
10167-CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	4.28	73.01	19.82	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.94	71.46	19.05		150.0	
		Z	4.73	74.34	20.28		150.0	